

AN ARABIST'S GUIDE TO EGYPTIAN COLLOQUIAL

by

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To Margaret Sears



### Preface

Arriving in Cairo for the first time in June 1971, I had two years of Arabic study to my credit, yet I was unable to say anything or understand more than a word here and there. Like so many other students of modern Written Arabic, I was unprepared to deal with the language that Arabs actually speak. To master the Cairene dialect, I acquired a battery of grammars and attended classes at the Center for Arabic Study Abroad. Despite excellent teachers, I found the task a frustrating one, for all the manuals assumed no knowledge at all of Arabic and started at the beginning. But I already knew Written Arabic and needed only to learn what adjustments to make to speak the Egyptian colloquial.

How sensible it would be, I often reflected, if someone prepared a handbook of Egyptian colloquial for those of us already trained in Written Arabic. So often did I bemoan the absence of such a book that my friends eventually insisted that I undertake the project myself. I wrote the book during my final months in Cairo, in the spring of 1973. The grammar then languished for eight years in a back drawer, as I turned my attention to other matters.

Then Dr. James A. Snow of the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State expressed an interest in publishing this study; he also agreed to provide some editorial advice and assistance. Then, when no one else was available to prepare the manuscript for publication, he did this too. For his many efforts, I am very grateful and am much in his debt. Any errors that may yet remain are, of course, my responsibility alone.



For purposes of brevity, I assume a thorough knowledge of Written Arabic and only point out the ways in which the dialect differs; to do otherwise would defeat the purpose of this manual. "Egyptian" is shorthand for Egyptian colloquial Arabic as spoken in Cairo by persons with some education.

D.P.

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CHAPTER ONE

PRONUNCIATION

1. Consonants

Arabic English Comments

ʾ (1) when beginning a word it is not pronounced

(2) in the middle of a word it is pronounced as a glottal stop only before a long vowel, C'VV or V'VV (but not VV'VV, see below)

a	القرآن	<u>al-qur'aan</u>	'Koran'
u	رؤوس	<u>ru'uus</u>	'heads'

In the cases V'C or V'V the glottal stop drops out and lengthens the preceeding vowel.

a	رأس	<u>ra's</u>	راس	<u>raas</u>	'head'
i	بئر	<u>bi'r</u>	بيير	<u>biir</u>	'well'
u	مؤمن	<u>mu'min</u>	مومن	<u>muumin</u>	'believer'

Following a long vowel (VV'V or VV'VV) the glottal stop changes to ي ya or occasionally to و waw.

a	قراءة	<u>qaraa'a</u>	قراءة	<u>qaraaya</u>	'reading'
i	عائز	<u>9aa'iz</u>	عائز	<u>9aayiz</u>	'wants'
			عاور	<u>9aawiz</u>	

(3) at the end of a word the glottal stop drops out

دواء	<u>dawaa'</u>	دوا	<u>dawa</u>	'medicine'
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ب	<u>b</u>	
ت	<u>t</u>	
ث	<u>t, s</u>	the pronunciation is not predictably <u>t</u> or <u>s</u>
ج	<u>q</u>	<u>q</u> as in 'good', although in upper Egypt it is like <u>j</u> in 'jam'
ح	<u>H</u>	
خ	<u>x</u>	
د	<u>d</u>	
ذ	<u>d, z</u>	the pronunciation is not predictably <u>d</u> or <u>z</u>
ر	<u>r</u>	
ز	<u>z</u>	
س	<u>s</u>	
ش	<u>š</u>	
ص	<u>š</u>	
ض	<u>ḍ, ḡ, ḡ</u>	the pronunciation is not predictable
ط	<u>ṭ</u>	
ظ	<u>ṭ, ḡ, ḡ</u>	the pronunciation is not predictable
ع	<u>ʿ</u>	
غ	<u>ʿ</u>	
ق	<u>q</u>	generally pronounced as a glottal stop, though some words retain the literary <u>qaf</u> sound; when a word must be pronounced with the <u>qaf</u> sound, it will be transliterated with a dot above the <u>qaf</u> , as in the following:

القرآن	<u>al-qur'aan</u>	'the Koran'
القاهرة	<u>al-qaahira</u>	'Cairo'
قاموس	<u>qamuus</u>	'dictionary'
قسم	<u>qism</u>	'section'
قطعة	<u>qitṭa</u>	'piece'
قانون	<u>qanuun</u>	'law'

ك	<u>k</u>
ل	<u>l</u>
م	<u>m</u>
ن	<u>n</u>



ه h  
و w  
ي y

Occasionally a letter is pronounced differently with different meanings:

ثاني	<u>taani</u>	'second' (as in 'first, second')
ثانية	<u>saniya</u>	'second' (time unit)
قوي	<u>qawi</u>	'strong'
قوي	<u>qawi</u>	'much, a lot'

## 2. Vowels

### A. Short Vowels

ا a or e when the sound is like the a in 'woman' it may be written e.

احمد

'aHmed

'Ahmad'

ي i  
و u

### B. Long Vowels

ا aa  
ي ii  
و uu

Note: Long vowels are sometimes pronounced as short vowels. See section 3.C for details.



C. Diphthongs

... ay or e the diphthong sound occasionally remains

ايوه	<u>'aywa</u>	'yes'
كويس	<u>kwayyis</u>	'good'

though it usually becomes ee

ذيل	<u>deel</u>	'tail'
-----	-------------	--------

... aw, oo this may also remain a diphthong

موضوع	<u>mawduu9</u>	'subject'
فوضى	<u>fawda</u>	'chaos'
لو	<u>law</u>	'if'

though it usually changes to oo

موز	<u>mooz</u>	'bananas'
-----	-------------	-----------

The other diphthong combinations rarely occur and when they do they remain diphthongized.

3. Vowel Patterns and Syllable Shifts

Egyptian is characterized by a sequence of rather complex vowel shifts which evolved out of speaking habits. Although difficult to learn at first, they do make the language flow much more smoothly than does the literary, and they are predictable.



### A. The Phonetic 'i'

An i is added between the second and third consonants of a cluster, whether in a single word or two.

one word	بعدها	<u>ba9d-i-ma</u>	'after'
two words	ست كويسة	<u>sitt-i-kwayyisa</u>	'a good woman'

### B. Ellision of Short Vowels

(1) The initial short vowel of a word drops when the preceding word ends in a vowel or there is a preceding phonetic i.

preceding word	كرسي البنت	<u>kursi-l-bint</u>	'the girl's chair'
phonetic <u>i</u>	بعد اغسطس	<u>ba9d-i-yustus</u>	'after August'

Note: i and u fall out much more frequently than does a. This rule only governs words beginning with short open syllables.

(2) The ~~final~~ <sup>of the last syllable</sup> vowel is elided when a suffix with an initial vowel is added.

verb	ليس ، ليسوا	<u>libis</u> , <u>libsu</u>	'he, they dress'
participle	عارف ، عارفة	<u>9aarif</u> , <u>9arfa</u>	'he, she knows'
adjective	كامل ، كاملة	<u>kaamil</u> , <u>kamla</u>	'complete' (m, f)
noun	كاتب ، كاتبين	<u>kaatib</u> , <u>katbiin</u>	'writer, writers'

(3) Unstressed short a and u are sometimes pronounced as i. This is regularly the case with the feminine noun ending in a construct phrase (i9aafa):

عربة الدكتور	<u>9arabiyyit-id-doktuur</u>	'the doctor's car'
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C. Long Vowels

Long vowels shorten as follows:

aa becomes a

ee and ii become i

oo and uu become u

These changes take place:

(1) before two consonants:

كاتب , كاتبين      kaatib, katbiin      'writer, writers'

(2) when unstressed (see section 4 for rules). This means that normally there can only be one long vowel in a word.

صاحب , صاحبا      ṣaāHib, ṣaHībna      'friend, her friend'

(3) at the end of words (as in Written Arabic)

قاضي      qaāḍi      'judge'

طلبوا      ṭalabu      'they asked'

4. Stress

Stress in Egyptian Arabic is always on one of the last three syllables. Long vowels always receive the stress.

A. The Penultimate Syllable

The penultimate (next-to-last) syllable usually receives the stress.



عريسة	<u>9arabíyya</u>	'car'
اولا	<u>'awwálan</u>	'at first'

### B. The Antepenultimate Syllable

The antepenultimate (second before last) syllable receives the stress if there are no long vowels or consonant clusters in the word.

طلبه	<u>ṭálabu</u>	'he asked him'
اعتقده	<u>a9táqidu</u>	'I consider him'

'She' in the perfect tense does not follow this rule:

طلبت	<u>ṭalabítu</u>	'she asked him'
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### C. The Final Syllable

The final syllable receives the stress if it has a long vowel in a closed syllable or if it ends in two consonants.

long vowel	اعلان	<u>'i9laán</u>	'announcement'
two consonants	لبست	<u>libíst</u>	'I got dressed'

In exceptional cases, a word has two long vowels, both of which are stressed:

خداروات	<u>xudaárawaát</u>	'vegetables'
مخابرات	<u>muxaábaraát</u>	'intelligence (services)'

## 5. Other Changes

### A. Word Order

Egyptian word order resembles that in English. In Written Arabic the subject, if expressed, precedes the verb.



Written	جهر الطباخ الاكل	<u>jahhaz at-ṭabbaax al-'akl</u>
Egyptian	الطباخ جهر الاكل	<u>at-ṭabbaax gahhiz al-'akl</u>
'The cook prepared the food'		

## B. Case Endings

Egyptian drops almost all case endings on nouns and other parts of speech. Exceptions include:

### (1) Nouns

Case endings survive in occasional instances, especially in fixed expressions:

الحمد لله	<u>al-Hamdu li-llaah</u>	'Praise God!'
والله	<u>wa-llaahi</u>	'By God!'
بإذن الله	<u>bi-izni-llaah</u>	'By God's permission'
الله اكبر	<u>allaahu 'akbar</u>	'God is most great'
السلام عليكم	<u>as-salaamu 9aleekum</u>	'Peace be upon you'

### (2) Adverbs

A few adverbs retain the accusative ending:

حالا	<u>Haalan</u>	'presently'
ابدا	<u>abadan</u>	'never, not at all'
مثلا	<u>masalan</u>	'for example'
اهلا وسهلا	<u>ahlan wa-sahlan</u>	'welcome'
حقيقة	<u>Haqiqatan</u>	'really'
فورا	<u>fawran</u>	'immediately'
مرارا	<u>maraaran</u>	'time after time'
هنيئا	<u>hanii'an</u>	'bon appetit'
مرحبا	<u>marHaban</u>	'greetings, welcome'



## CHAPTER TWO

NOUNS6. Gender

The genders of nouns in written Arabic remain almost unchanged in Egyptian, with the following exceptions:

(1) ماء maa' 'water' changes to مية mayya in Egyptian and is treated as feminine.

(2) other nouns ending in ي a are <sup>sometimes</sup> treated as feminine, such as:

مستشفى mustašfa 'hospital'

Note: when in the construct state, masculine nouns ending in alif-maqṣuura often have a t sound added to make them conform to the feminine construct pattern (see section 8.(1)):

مستشفى البلد mustašfat al-balad 'the town hospital'  
متى الجمالة muntahat ag-gamaala 'extremely beautiful'

(3) various other nouns.

مركب markib 'boat'  
بطن baṭin 'stomach'



## 7. Number

### A. The Dual

The dual, pronounced -een, is used except as follows:

(1) when a noun takes the sound masculine plural, so as not to confuse the dual and the plural:

اثنين مدرسين itneen mudarrisiin 'two teachers'

(2) with masculine nouns ending in ي a:

اثنين مستشفيات itneen mustašfiyaat 'two hospitals'

اثنين مباني itneen mabaani 'two buildings'

(3) with measures and money and most foreign loan words:

اثنين كيلو itneen kiilo 'two kilos'

اثنين جنيه itneen gineeh 'two pounds'

اثنين راديو itneen radyu 'two radios'

Note one exception to this latter rule:

قرشين qirseen 'two piasters'

### B. Sound Plurals

Masculine sound plurals take an unchanging -iin suffix and feminine sound plurals take -aat. This feminine ending is also added to the following masculine nouns:

(1) some titles and positions:

اسطى ، اسطوات uṣṭa, uṣṭawaat 'skilled worker'

اب ، ابهات ab, abahaat 'father'

اخ ، اخوات ax, ixwaat 'brother'

بلدى ، بلديات baladi, baladiyaat 'fellow villager'



(2) loan words, both classical and modern:

فانار ، فانارات	<u>fanaar</u> , <u>fanaraat</u>	'lighthouse'
كازينو، كازينوهات	<u>kaziinu</u> , <u>kazinuhaat</u>	'cafe, nightclub'
جنيه ، جنيهات	<u>gineh</u> , <u>ginehaat</u>	'pound'

(3) other masculine nouns:

جواب ، جوابات	<u>gawaab</u> , <u>gawabaat</u>	'letter'
يمين ، يمينات	<u>yamiin</u> , <u>yaminaat</u>	'oath'
خضار، خضاروات	<u>xuḍaar</u> , <u>xuḍaarawaat</u>	'vegetable'

### C. Broken Plurals

For words that have more than one broken plural, the one (or more) most commonly used in Egyptian have to be learned.

## 8. Possession

Possession is expressed in two ways:

(1) by the construct phrase ('iḡaafa):

باب المنزل	<u>baab al-manzil</u>	'the house door'
قلم خالتي	<u>qalam xalti</u>	'the pen of my aunt'
عاصمة البلد	<u>9aaṣimit al-balad</u>	'the country's capital'
ماء النيل	<u>mayyit an-niil</u>	'water of the Nile'

The feminine -it ending is pronounced in the construct state; otherwise the -t sound is dropped.

عاصمة	<u>9aaṣi</u> <u>ma</u>	'capital'
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(2) by the term بتاع bitaa9 (feminine بتاعة bitaa9a, plural بتوع bituu9), related to the Written term تابع taabi9 'belonging to'.



ساعة bitaa9 indicates possession between two nouns.

البيت ساعة الرجل al-beet bitaa9 ar-raagil  
'the house of (belonging to) the man

Both nouns must be definite. The feminine form is pronounced ساعة bitaa9t and is also used for plurals:

المنزلة ساعة بيتي al-manzila bita9ti 'my house'

الكتب ساعة المكتبة ak-kutub bita9t al-maktaba  
'the library books'

ساعة bituu9 can be used with any definite plural, animate or not, including duals:

الكتب ساعة المكتبة ak-kutub bituu9 al-maktaba  
'the library books'

الزوجات ساعة az-zogaat bituu9u 'his wives'

الجورين ساعة ag-gozeen bitu9ha  
'her two husbands'

ساعة bitaa9 indicates a less precise connection than does the construct phrase. A family relationship is normally indicated with the construct, a casual acquaintance with bitaa9, though usage on this matter varies considerably. One may feel safe using bitaa9 often and in any context.

For other ways of expression possession, see section 26.



## 9. Special Egyptian Noun Forms

(1) the Turkish جي - -gi suffix denotes professions:

جرمة ، جرمجي	<u>gezma</u> , <u>gezmagi</u>	'shoe, shoemaker'
سفرة ، سفرجي	<u>sufra</u> , <u>sufragi</u>	'dinner table, waiter'
بسطة ، بسطجي	<u>bosta</u> , <u>bustagi</u>	'mail, postman'
مكوى ، مكوحي	<u>makwa</u> , <u>makwagi</u>	'ironing store, laundryman'

(2) The suffix اني - -aani makes nouns out of adjectives.

اخر ، اخرااني	<u>'aaxir</u> , <u>'axiraani</u>	'last, the last one'
تحت ، تحتاني	<u>taHt</u> , <u>taHtaani</u>	'below, the one below'



## CHAPTER THREE

ADJECTIVES10. Modifying Adjectives

Modifying adjectives are used as in Written Arabic, including ordinal numbers and the comparative and superlative forms. There is no dual, however; plurals are used instead:

رجالين كويسين	<u>ragleen kwayyisiin</u>	'two good men'
فلاحين طوال	<u>fellaHeen tuwwaal</u>	'two tall peasants'
اوضتين وسخة	<u>'oɖateen wisxa</u>	'two dirty rooms'

11. Cardinal Numbers

As in Written Arabic, plurals of nouns are used only with the numbers three to ten, except for an additional usage with the number two.

A. 'One'

As in Written Arabic, 'one' is an adjective:

masc.	شاي واحد	<u>šay waaHid</u>	'one (cup of) tea'
fem.	سخة واحدة	<u>nusxa waHda</u>	'one copy'

Note the irregularities of ordering, though:

واحد شاي	<u>waHid šay</u>	'one tea (please)'
واحد قهوة	<u>waHid qahwa</u>	'one coffee (please)'



B. 'Two'

Always اثنى عشر itneen, and precedes the noun. For usage see section 7.A.

C. Three to Ten

(1) In isolation the masculine (or 'long form') is used:

ثلاثة	<u>talaata</u>	'three'
اربعة	<u>'arba9a</u>	'four'
خمسة	<u>xamsa</u>	'five'
ستة	<u>sitta</u>	'six'
سبعة	<u>sab9a</u>	'seven'
ثمانية	<u>tamanya</u>	'eight'
تسعة	<u>tis9a</u>	'nine'
عشرة	<u>9ašara</u>	'ten'

(2) When a plural noun immediately follows, the feminine (or 'short form') is used:

ثلاث	<u>talat</u>	'three'
اربع	<u>'arba9</u>	'four'
خمس	<u>xamas</u>	'five'
ست	<u>sitt</u>	'six'
سبع	<u>saba9</u>	'seven'
ثمان	<u>taman</u>	'eight'
تسع	<u>tisa9</u>	'nine'
عشر	<u>9ašar</u>	'ten'

For example:

اربع كتب	<u>'arba9 kutub</u>	'four books'
تسع سنين	<u>tisa9 siniin</u>	'nine years'



Masculine plural nouns with an initial glottal stop usually retain the Written Arabic gender polarization and the final t of the number is pronounced:

ثلاثة آلاف	<u>talatt alaaf</u>	'three thousand'
سبعة ايام	<u>sab9at ayaam</u>	'seven days'
اربعة اشهر	<u>arba9t ušhur</u>	'four months'
ستة اصناف	<u>sittit ašnaaf</u>	'six kinds'

but:

خمسة اسابيع	<u>xamas asabii9</u>	'five weeks'
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Measures, money and orders for common goods are left in the singular; the isolation (or long) form is used with them:

خمسة تعريفة	<u>xamsa ta9riifa</u>	'five tarifas'
سبعة جنيه	<u>tis9a gineh</u>	'nine pounds'
اربعة جرام	<u>'arba9a graam</u>	'four grams'
ثمانية عصر ليمون	<u>tamanya 9ašiir</u>	'eight lemonades
	<u>limuun</u>	(please)'

#### D. Teens

The feminine form is used and the 9ayn in عشر 9ašar drops out:

حداشر	<u>Hidaašer</u>	'eleven'
اثناشر	<u>itnaašer</u>	'twelve'
ثلاثاشر	<u>talattaašer</u>	'thirteen'
اربعاشر	<u>'arba9taašer</u>	'fourteen'
خمساشر	<u>xamastaasēer</u>	'fifteen'
ستعاشر	<u>sittaašer</u>	'sixteen'
سعاشر	<u>saba9taašer</u>	'seventeen'
ثماناشر	<u>tamantaasēer</u>	'eighteen'
تعاشر	<u>tisa9taašer</u>	'nineteen'



For example:

اثنا عشر كرسي	<u>itnaašer kursi</u>	'twelve chairs'
سبعة عشر مبنى	<u>sab9ataašer mabna</u>	'17 buildings'

Note that in ثلاثة عشر talattaašer both the ت and the ث are pronounced t.

### E. Tens

Multiples of ten end in -ين -iin, like the sound masculine plurals:

عشرين	<u>9ašriin</u>	'twenty'
ثلاثين	<u>talatiin</u>	'thirty'
اربعين	<u>arba9iin</u>	'forty'
خمسين	<u>xamsiin</u>	'fifty'
ستين	<u>sittiin</u>	'sixty'
سبعين	<u>sab9iin</u>	'seventy'
ثمانين	<u>tamaniin</u>	'eighty'
تسعين	<u>tis9iin</u>	'ninety'

As in written Arabic, units precede tens:

اربعة وثمانين صورة	<u>arba9a wa-tamaniin šuura</u>	
'eighty four pictures'		

### F. Hundreds

Hundreds have two pronunciations:

(1) in isolation:

مئة	<u>miyya</u>	'hundred'
ميتين	<u>miteen</u>	'200'
لثمة	<u>tultumiyya</u>	'300'



ربعمية	<u>rub9umiyya</u>	'400'
خمسمة	<u>xumsumiyya</u>	'500'
ستممة	<u>suttumiyya</u>	'600'
سبعمة	<u>sub9umiyya</u>	'700'
ثمانمة	<u>tumnumiyya</u>	'800'
تسعمة	<u>tus9umiyya</u>	'900'

For example:

فيه كم جن؟ خمسمة. fiih kam ginn? xumsumiyya.  
'How many jinns are there? 500.'

(2) when followed by a singular noun, مة is pronounced miit.

مة مرة miit marra 'a hundred times'

فيه خمسمة جن fiih xumsumiit ginn  
'There are 500 jinns'

#### G. Thousands, Millions, etc.

As in Written Arabic, الف 'alf and مليون milyuun are treated as ordinary nouns:

الف	<u>'alf</u>	1000
الفين	<u>'alfeen</u>	2000
ثلاثة آلاف	<u>talatt alaaf</u>	3000
مليون	<u>milyuun</u>	'million'
خمس ملايين	<u>xamas malayiin</u>	'five million'

#### H. Fractions

(1) 'a half' is نص nuṣṣ.



(2) 'a third' has the pattern فعل fi9l; 'a fourth' to 'a tenth' follows the pattern فعل fu9l:

ثالث	<u>tilt</u>	'a third'
رابع	<u>rub9</u>	'a fourth'
خمس	<u>xums</u>	'a fifth'
ست	<u>sutt</u>	'a sixth'
سبع	<u>sub9</u>	'a seventh'
ثمان	<u>tumn</u>	'an eighth'
تسع	<u>tus9</u>	'a ninth'
عشر	<u>9uŕ</u>	'a tenth'

(3) for fractions of 'an eleventh', etc., the pattern 'one in eleven' is used (this is the same pattern for percentages):

واحد في الحد اسر	<u>waaHid fi-l-Hidaaŕ</u>	one-eleventh
تسعين في المئة	<u>tis9iin fi-l-miyya</u>	90 per cent

## 12. The Definite Article

As in Written Arabic except that Egyptian has two additional sun letters (i.e., two letters that assimilate to the J lam):

ج giim and ك kaf:

الحمل	<u>ag-gamal</u>	'the camel'
الكتاب	<u>ak-kitaab</u>	'the book'



CHAPTER FOUR

PRONOUNS

13. Isolated Personal Pronouns

أنا	<u>ana</u>	I	إحنا	<u>iHna</u>	we
انت	<u>inta</u>	you <sup>m</sup>	انتو	<u>intu</u>	you <sup>pl</sup>
انت	<u>inti</u>	you <sup>f</sup>			
هو	<u>huwwa</u>	he	هم	<u>humma</u>	they
هي	<u>hiyya</u>	she			

14. Pronominal Suffixes

ي	- <u>i</u> ( <u>ya</u> )	my; me	نا	- <u>na</u>	our; us
ني	- <u>ni</u>				
ك	-( <u>a</u> ) <u>k</u>	your <sup>m</sup> ; you <sup>m</sup>	كو	-( <u>u</u> ) <u>ku</u>	your <sup>pl</sup> ; you <sup>pl</sup>
ك	-( <u>i</u> ) <u>k</u>	your <sup>f</sup> ; you <sup>f</sup>			
ه	- <u>u</u> ( <u>h</u> )	his; him	هم	-( <u>u</u> ) <u>hum</u>	their; them
ها	-( <u>a</u> ) <u>ha</u>	her			

The 3rd person plural suffix does not change from u to i after an i or a diphthong as it does in Written Arabic:

معهم  
عليهم

bihum  
9aleehum

'with them'

'on them'



## A. As Possessive Pronouns

(1) After -VVC and -VVCV. Habiib 'dear friend<sup>m</sup>' and Habiiba 'dear friend<sup>f</sup>'

حبيبي

Habiib-i

حبيينا

Habib-na

حبييك

Habiib-ak

حبييكو

Habib-ku

حبييك

Habiib-ik

حبييه

Habiib-u

حبيهم

Habib-hum

حبيها

Habib-ha

حبيتي

Habibt-i

حبيتنا

Habibit-na

حبيتك

Habibt-ak

حبيتكو

Habibit-ku

حبيتك

Habibt-ik

حبيته

Habibt-u

حبيتهم

Habibit-hum

حبيتها

Habibit-ha



(2) After -CC and -CCV. كلب *kalb* 'dog<sup>m</sup>', and كلبة *kalba* 'dog<sup>f</sup>'

كلبي	<u><i>kalb-i</i></u>	كلبتا	<u><i>kalb-i-na</i></u>
كلبك	<u><i>kalb-ak</i></u>	كلبكو	<u><i>kalb-u-ku</i></u>
كلبك	<u><i>kalb-ik</i></u>		
كله	<u><i>kalb-u</i></u>	كلبهم	<u><i>kalb-u-hum</i></u>
كلبها	<u><i>kalb-a-ha</i></u>		
كلبتي	<u><i>kalbit-i</i></u>	كلبتا	<u><i>kalbit-na</i></u>
كلبتك	<u><i>kalbit-ak</i></u>	كلبتكو	<u><i>kalbit-ku</i></u>
كلبتك	<u><i>kalbit-ik</i></u>		
كلبته	<u><i>kalbit-u</i></u>	كلبتهم	<u><i>kalbit-hum</i></u>
كلبتها	<u><i>kalbit-ha</i></u>		

(3) After -CVC. صاحب *ṣaaHib* 'friend; owner of'

صاحبي	<u><i>ṣaHb-i</i></u>	صاحبتا	<u><i>ṣaHib-na</i></u>
صاحبك	<u><i>ṣaHb-ak</i></u>	صاحبكو	<u><i>ṣaHib-ku</i></u>
صاحبك	<u><i>ṣaHb-ik</i></u>		
صاحبه	<u><i>ṣaHb-u</i></u>	صاحبهم	<u><i>ṣaHib-hum</i></u>
صاحبها	<u><i>ṣaHib-ha</i></u>		



(4) After a vowel. The final vowel lengthens before the suffix. Note that after a vowel the suffix meaning 'my' is -ya.

دوا dawa 'medicine'

دواي	<u>dawaa-ya</u>	دوانا	<u>dawaa-na</u>
دواك	<u>dawaa-k</u>	دواكو	<u>dawaa-ku</u>
دواك	<u>dawaa-ki</u>		
دواه	<u>dawaa-h</u>	دواهم	<u>dawaa-hum</u>
دواها	<u>dawaa-ha</u>		

(5) With the dual. Following the rules of Written Arabic, the n of the dual ending drops out before a pronoun suffix.  
والدين walideen '(two) parents'

والدين	<u>walidee-ya</u>	والدينا	<u>walidee-na</u>
والديك	<u>walidee-k</u>	والديكو	<u>walidee-ku</u>
والديك	<u>walidee-ki</u>		
والديه	<u>walidee-h</u>	والديهم	<u>walidee-hum</u>
والديها	<u>walidee-ha</u>		

The 'idaafa' form with the dual is rarely used, mostly with parts of the body. More commonly, bitaa9 is employed:

سيفين بتوعي as-seefeen bituu9i  
'two swords belonging to me'

(6) With the masculine sound plural. Contrary to Written Arabic rules, the n of the plural ending remains and the



pronoun suffixes are added to it. بَوَّابِينَ bawwabiin 'doormen'

بَوَّابِي	<u>bawwabiin-i</u>	بَوَّابِينَا	<u>bawwabin-na</u>
بَوَّابِيكَ	<u>bawwabiin-ak</u>	بَوَّابِيكُمْ	<u>bawwabin-ku</u>
بَوَّابِيكَ	<u>bawwabiin-ik</u>		
بَوَّابِيهِ	<u>bawwabiin-u</u>	بَوَّابِيهِمْ	<u>bawwabin-hum</u>
بَوَّابِيهَا	<u>bawwabin-ha</u>		

Again, بَوَّابِينَ bitaa9 is more common:

البَوَّابِينَ بَوَّابِينَ al-bawwabiin bituu9 al-mabna  
'the doormen of the building'

(7) With the Feminine Sound Plural. As in (6) above.

عَرِيَّاتِنَا 9arabiyat-na 'our cars'

## B. As Direct Objects of Prepositions

The suffixes and rules are as in A. above, with some exceptions. In several cases, the vowel i lengthens; in another, the consonant n doubles:

(1) - bi- 'with, by, in'

بِي	<u>biiya</u>	بِينَا	<u>biina</u>
بِكَ	<u>biik</u>	بِيكُمْ . بِيَكُم	<u>biiku(m)</u>
بِكَ	<u>biiki</u>		
بِهِ	<u>biih</u>	بِيهِمْ	<u>biihum</u>
بِهَا	<u>biiha</u>		



(2) في fii 'in'

فِي fiiya

فِيهَا fiina

فِيكَ fiik

فِيكُمْ ، فَيَكُو fiiku(m)

فِيكَ fiiki

فِيهِ fiih

فِيهِمْ fiihum

فِيهَا fiiha

(3) لـ li- 'to'

لِي liiya

لَنَا lina, liina

لَكَ lik, lak, liik

لَكُمْ ، لَكُو luku(m), liiku(m)

لَكَ lik, liki, liiki

لَهُ liih, luh

لَهُمْ → liihum, luhum

لِهَا laha, liha, liiha

(4) من min 'from'

مِنِّي minni

مِنَّا minnina, minna

مِنْكَ minnak

مِنْكُمْ ، مَنَكُو minku(m), minnuku(m)

مِنْكَ minnik

مِنْهُ minnuh

مِنْهُمْ minhum, minnuhum

مِنْهَا minnaha, minha

C. As Direct Objects of Verbs

Again, the suffixes and rules remain the same, except for the 'me' (first person singular) which changes to لي -ni.



(1) After -VC:

شاف šaaf 'he saw'      شافني šaf-ni 'he saw me'

(2) After -CC:

شفت šuft 'you saw'      شفتني šuft-i-ni 'you saw me'

(3) After -CVC:

شافت šafit 'she saw'      شافتنى šafit-ni 'she saw me'

(4) After a vowel:

شافوا šaafu 'they saw'      شافوني šafuu-ni 'they saw me'

## 15. Demonstrative Pronouns

### A.

دا da 'this<sup>m</sup>, that<sup>m</sup>,  
دي di 'this<sup>f</sup>, that<sup>f</sup>,      دول دي dol, di 'these, those'

While the dual and the plural of animate masculine nouns always take دول dol, other plurals take either دي di or دول dol.

الفلاح دا	<u>al-fellaah da</u>	'this peasant man'
الفلاحة دي	<u>al-fellaah di</u>	'this peasant woman'
الفلاحين دول	<u>al-fellaheen dol</u>	'these two peasant men'
الفلاحين دول	<u>al-fellaheen dol</u>	'these peasant men'
الفلاحات دي	<u>al-fellaheen di</u>	'these two peasant women'
الفلاحات دي	<u>al-fellaheen di</u>	'these peasant women'
الفلاحات دول	<u>al-fellaheen dol</u>	'these peasant women'

The demonstrative follows the noun, in contrast to Written Arabic.

In a few cases, the demonstrative is considered part of the word for purposes of stress:



الليلة دي	<u>al-lelaā di</u>	'tonight'
الهار دا	<u>en-nehaār da</u>	'today'
السنة دي	<u>as-senaā di</u>	'this year'
المرّة دي	<u>el-marraā di</u>	'this time'

B. Egyptian has a demonstrative not found in Written Arabic:

أهو	<u>'ahū</u> (m.)
أهي	<u>'ahī</u> (f.)
أهم	<u>'ahūm</u> (pl.)

Stress goes on the second vowel, although it is short, a unique pattern in Egyptian. أهو 'ahu means 'here it is' or 'here is ...' and precedes the noun:

فين الحموسة؟ أهي feen ag-gamuusa? 'ahi!  
'Where is the water buffalo? Here (it is)!'

أهم الخواجات 'ahum al-xawagaat  
'Here are the foreigners!'

## 16. Relative Particles

A. There is only one relative pronoun, اللي illi 'that, that which', corresponding to the Written Arabic الذي alladhī, and like it, used only with definite antecedents. It is sometimes omitted, as in English.

عاور ~~ك~~ اللي تحبلي 9awizha illi tigibni  
'I want whatever you bring me.'

صبتني ~~لي~~ (الي) انا عاور الهداية 'ana 9aawiz al-hedaya (illi) gibtini  
'I want the present (that) you brought me.'



هو عاوز الهداية اللي اشتريتها huwwa 9aawiz al-Hedaya (illi) štareetu  
 'He wants the present (that) I bought.'

B. The relative particle ما *ma* forms conjunctions.

بعدما	<u>ba9d-i-ma</u>	'after'
زي ما	<u>zayy-i-ma</u>	'so as'
طال ما	<u>taal-i-ma</u>	'as long as'
قبل ما	<u>qabl-i-ma</u>	'before'
كلما	<u>kull-i-ma</u>	'all that'
وقتما	<u>waqt-i-ma</u>	'when'

C. من *man* 'who' is pronounced مين *miin* in Egyptian. As a relative particle, it is usually replaced by اللي *illi*.

انا اللي عاوز يروح ana illi 9aawiz yiruuH  
 'I'm the one who wants to go.'

### 17. Interrogative Pronouns

Although identical in function to those in Written Arabic, several have different pronunciation:

(1) من *man* 'who?' is replaced by مين *miin*.

مين دا؟ miin da? 'Who's that?'

(2) ماذا *maadhaa* 'what?' is replaced by أيه *'eeh*.

أيه دا؟ eeh da? 'What's that?'



(3) لماذا limaadhaa 'why?' is replaced by ليه leeh.

ليه باقا؟ leeh baqa? 'What for? Why's that?'

(4) كيف kayfa 'how?' is replaced by اري 'izzayy.

اريك؟ 'izzayyik? 'How are you<sup>f</sup>?'

(5) اين 'ayna 'where?' is replaced by فين feen.

فينك؟ feenak? 'Where have you been?'



## CHAPTER FIVE

## VERBS

## 18. Preliminary Remarks

## A. Notes on Usage

(1) The final short vowels of Written Arabic verbs are dropped in Egyptian:

Written	دفع	<u>dafa9a</u>	'he paid'
Egyptian	دفع	<u>dafa9</u>	'he paid'

(2) Verbs follow the subject.

(3) Pronouns are often used with verbs, although they are, strictly speaking, superfluous. Occasionally they emphasize the doer, but more often, they have no function.

احنا جينا عشان الحفلة	<u>iHna geena 9ašaan al-Hafla</u>	
	'We came for the party.'	
انا بحبك	<u>ana baHibbak</u>	'I love you'

## B. Nominal Sentences

Sentences without a verb are common in Egyptian:

اهى العصفورة	<u>ahi al-9ašfuura</u>	
	'Here is the bird'	
النهار دا العيد الكبير	<u>en-nahaarda al-9iid ak-kabiir</u>	
	'Today is the great holiday'	
انت غسطة	<u>inti 9abiiṭa</u>	'You are stupid'



The invariable مش *miš* 'not' takes the place of ليس *laysa* in negating nominal sentences (see section 34).

العربية دي مش بتاعتي *al-9arabiyya di miš bita9ti*  
'This car isn't mine'

### C. Participles Used As Verbs

Active participles can functionally replace verbs. They agree in number and gender with the subject. Some active participles are commonly used as verbs in Egyptian while others are never heard. Here are some of the most common ones:

راح <i>raayiH</i>	شاف <i>šaayif</i>	ماشي <i>maaši</i>	مسافر <i>misaafir</i>
جاي <i>gayy</i>	راجع <i>raagi9</i>	راكب <i>raakib</i>	موافق <i>muwaafiq</i>
قاعد <i>qaa9id</i>	واقف <i>waqif</i>	واكل <i>waakil</i>	محتاج <i>miHtaaq</i>
نايم <i>naayim</i>	جايب <i>gaayib</i>	شارب <i>šaarib</i>	مستريح <i>mustarayiH</i>
فاهم <i>faahim</i>	واحد <i>waaxud</i>	مروح <i>mirawwaH</i>	
عاور <i>9aawiz</i>	فاح <i>faatiH</i>		

### 19. Conjugating Form I

The conjugations change little in Egyptian; the most important difference is the general tendency towards the vowel *i*.



## A. The Perfect Tense

The following suffixes indicate the subject:

I	ت -	<u>-t</u>	we	نا -	<u>-na</u>
you m.	ت -	<u>-t</u>	you pl.	تو -	<u>-tu</u>
you f.	تي -	<u>-ti</u>			
he		--	they	وا -	<u>-u</u>
she	ت -	<u>-it</u>			

(1) Strong roots follow the literary vowel pattern a-a or the peculiarly colloquial i-i. كتب katab 'he wrote' and لبس libis 'he got dressed'.

كتب	<u>katabt</u>	كتبنا	<u>katabna</u>
كتب	<u>katabt</u>	كتبو	<u>katabtu</u>
كتبت	<u>katabti</u>		
كتب	<u>katab</u>	كتبوا	<u>katabu</u>
كتبت	<u>katabit</u>		
لبس	<u>libist</u>	لبسنا	<u>libisna</u>
لبس	<u>libist</u>	لبسو	<u>libistu</u>
لبست	<u>libisti</u>		
لبس	<u>libis</u>	لبسوا	<u>libsu</u>
لبست	<u>libsit</u>		

(2) Doubled roots are notable for the -ee preceding the suffixes in the first and second persons. حب Habb 'to love'



حببت	<u>Habbeet</u>	حبينا	<u>Habbeena</u>
حببت	<u>Habbeet</u>	حبينو	<u>Habbeetu</u>
حببتي	<u>Habbeeti</u>		
حب	<u>Habb</u>	حبوا	<u>Habbu</u>
حببت	<u>Habbt</u>		

The -eet ending changes to -it when followed by a pronoun suffix which creates a consonant cluster (as in section 3.C(1)):

حببتها	<u>Habbitha</u>	'I loved her.'
حببته	<u>Habbeetu</u>	'I loved him.'

(3) Medial weak roots are unchanged from the Written Arabic, whether the medial root consonant is و w or ي y. شاف šāaf 'to see' and ساب saab 'to leave'.

شف	<u>šuft</u>	شفنا	<u>šufna</u>
شف	<u>šuft</u>	شفتو	<u>šuftu</u>
شفتي	<u>šufti</u>		
شاف	<u>šāaf</u>	شافوا	<u>šāafu</u>
شافت	<u>šāafit</u>		
سبت	<u>sibt</u>	سبنا	<u>sibna</u>
سبت	<u>sibt</u>	سبتو	<u>sibtu</u>
سبتي	<u>sibti</u>		
ساب	<u>saab</u>	سابوا	<u>saabu</u>
سابت	<u>saabit</u>		



(4) Final weak roots (including final hamza) follow the patterns of Written Arabic. قرا qara 'to read' and نسي nisi 'to forget'.

قريت qareet

قرينا qareena

قريت qareet

قرينو qareetu

قريتني qareeti

قرا qara

فروا garu

قرت garit

نست nisiit

نسينا nisiina

نست nisiit

نستو nisiitu

نستني nisiiti

نسي nisi

نساوا (نسيوا) nisu (nisyu)

نست (نسييت) nisit (nisyit)

### B. The Imperfect Tense

The following prefixes and suffixes indicate the subject:

-ا a-

-ن n-

-ت t-

-و...-ت t-...-u

-ي...-ت t-...-i

-ي y-

-و...-ي y-...-u

-ت t-



(1) Strong roots most commonly take an i-a vowel pattern in the imperfect.

فتح ، يفتح	<u>fatah</u> , <u>yiftaH</u>	'to open'
سأل ، يسأل	<u>sa'al</u> , <u>ysis'al</u>	'to ask'
فهم ، يفهم	<u>fihim</u> , <u>yifham</u>	'to understand'
رجع ، يرجع	<u>rigi9</u> , <u>yirga9</u>	'to return'

Some strong roots with a-a in the perfect take i-i or u-u in the imperfect.

<u>i-i</u>	كتب ، يكتب	<u>katab</u> , <u>yiktib</u>	'to write'
	عمل ، يعمل	<u>9amal</u> , <u>yi9mil</u>	'to do, make'
<u>u-u</u>	قعد ، يقعد	<u>qa9ad</u> , <u>yug9ud</u>	'to sit'
	دخل ، يدخل	<u>daxal</u> , <u>yudxul</u>	'to enter'
	خرج ، يخرج	<u>xarag</u> , <u>yuxrug</u>	'to leave'
	سكن ، يسكن	<u>sakan</u> , <u>yuskun</u>	'to reside'

And some roots with i-i in the perfect keep the same vowel pattern in the imperfect.

لبس ، يلبس	<u>libis</u> , <u>yilbis</u>	'to get dressed'
كذب ، يكذب	<u>kizib</u> , <u>yikzib</u>	'to tell a lie, lie'
حلف ، يحلف	<u>Hilif</u> , <u>yiHlif</u>	'to swear (an oath)'

Conjugation of virtually all imperfect verbs follows regular patterns. سمع sama9 'to listen'

اسمع	<u>asma9</u>	سمع	<u>nisma9</u>
تسمع	<u>tisma9</u>	تسمعو	<u>tisma9u</u>
تسمعي	<u>tisma9i</u>		
يسمع	<u>yisma9</u>	يسمعو	<u>yisma9u</u>
تسمع	<u>tisma9</u>		



(2) Doubled roots take an i-i or i-u pattern:

<u>i-i</u>	حب ، يحب	<u>Habb</u> , <u>yiHibb</u>	'to love'
	دل ، يدل	<u>dall</u> , <u>yidill</u>	'to show'
<u>i-u</u>	مر ، يمر	<u>marr</u> , <u>yimurr</u>	'to pass'
	ضر ، يضر	<u>qarr</u> , <u>yiqurr</u>	'to injure'

The conjugation is predictable:

احب	<u>aHibb</u>	حب	<u>niHibb</u>
تحب	<u>tiHibb</u>	تحبو	<u>tiHibbu</u>
تحبي	<u>tiHibbi</u>		
يحب	<u>yiHibb</u>	يحبو	<u>yiHibbu</u>
تحب	<u>tiHibb</u>		

(3) Medial weak roots take a, i, or u patterns:

<u>a</u>	نام ، ينام	<u>naam</u> , <u>yinaam</u>	'to sleep'
<u>i</u>	شمل ، يشيل	<u>š<sup>aa</sup>il</u> , <u>yišiil</u>	'to carry'
<u>u</u>	شاف ، يشوف	<u>šaaf</u> , <u>yišuuf</u>	'to see'

Conjugation is regular:

انام	<u>anaam</u>	ننام	<u>ninaam</u>
تنام	<u>tinaam</u>	تنامو	<u>tinaamu</u>
تنامي	<u>tinaami</u>		
ينام	<u>yinaam</u>	ينامو	<u>yinaamu</u>
تنام	<u>tinaam</u>		

(4) Final weak roots follow an i-a or i-i pattern:



قرا ، يقرأ	<u>qara</u> , <u>yigra</u>	'to read'
ملا ، يملأ	<u>mala</u> , <u>yimla</u>	'to fill'
نسى ، ينسى	<u>nasa</u> , <u>yinsi</u>	'to forget'
جری ، يجرى	<u>qara</u> , <u>yigri</u>	'to run'

اقرا	<u>aqla</u>	تقرأ	<u>niqra</u>
تقرا	<u>tigra</u>	تقرو	<u>tigru</u>
تقري	<u>tigri</u>		
يقرا	<u>yigra</u>	يقرو	<u>yigru</u>
تقرا	<u>tigra</u>		

Egyptian has no equivalent of the jussive or subjunctive of Written Arabic.

### C. The Passive

The passive is usually formed in Egyptian by the use of Form VII verbs, but with -t- in place of the Written Arabic -n-. This colloquial form conjugates like Form VII but expresses the passive of Form I.

Strong	كتب ، اتكتب	<u>kitib</u> ; <u>itkatab</u>	'to write; be written'
Double	عد ، اعد	<u>9idd</u> ; <u>it9add</u>	'to count; be counted'
Medial	باع ، اتباع	<u>baa9</u> ; <u>itbaa9</u>	'to sell; be sold'
Final	لقى ، اتلقى	<u>laqa</u> ; <u>itlaqa</u>	'to find; be found'

An occasional internal passive is used, as:

يوجد	<u>yuugad</u>	'there is'
يولد	<u>yuulid</u>	'to be born'



### D. The Imperative

The imperative is identical to the second person imperfect forms, but without the initial t-.

	Imperfect	Imperative
you <sup>m</sup>	تكتب <u>tiktib</u>	اكتب <u>iktib</u>
you <sup>f</sup>	تدخلي <u>tudxuli</u>	ادخلي <u>udxuli</u>
you <sup>pl</sup>	تروحو <u>tiruuHu</u>	روحو <u>ruuHu</u>

### E. Participles and Verbal Nouns (maṣḍar)

Both participles and verbal nouns are as in Written Arabic.

## 20. Conjugating Forms II-X

In all of these conjugations the 'he' form of the imperfect is formed by prefixing a yi- to 'he' form of the perfect (that is, ya- or yu- are not used).

Derived forms (I, you<sup>m</sup>, you<sup>f</sup>, she, we, you<sup>pl</sup>, they) follow as in Written Arabic; thus we need deal here only with the perfect and imperfect of each verb in the 'he' form.

### A. Form II

The perfect tense remains unchanged and for all but final weak roots, the imperfect is formed by simply adding its prefixes and suffixes (the 'imperfect' elements).

Strong	عرف ، يعرف	<u>9arraḥ</u> , <u>yi9arraḥ</u>	'to define'
Doubled	قرر ، يقرر	<u>qarrar</u> , <u>yiqarrar</u>	'to decide'
Medial	دور ، يدور	<u>dawwar</u> , <u>yidawwar</u>	'to search'



The final weak roots end in ى a in the perfect and ى i in the imperfect.

Final	صلّى ، صلى	<u>ṣalla</u> , <u>yīṣalli</u>	'to pray'
	قضى ، يقضى	<u>qaḍḍa</u> , <u>yīqaḍḍi</u>	'to <del>judge</del> <sup>spend time</sup> '

### B. Form III

Exactly the same pattern as Form II. The Written Arabic vowel pattern aa-a is replaced by aa-i.

Strong	سافر ، يسافر	<u>saafir</u> , <u>yisaafir</u>	'to travel'
Medial	حاول ، يحاول	<u>Haawil</u> , <u>yīHaawil</u>	'to try'
Final	لاقي ، يلاقي	<u>laaqa</u> , <u>yīlaaqi</u>	'to find'

### C. Form IV

Rare in Egyptian. The perfect remains unchanged while the imperfect resembles the colloquial Form I.

اعلن ، يعلن	<u>'a9lan</u> , <u>yī9lin</u>	'to announce'
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### D. Forms V and VI

These two forms are expressed in Written Arabic by adding - ا ta- but Egyptian instead adds - ا it-. Also the final vowel in all but final weak roots changes from a to i. Then the imperfect is expressed by adding the imperfect elements and changing nothing else, even in the final weak roots.

V-Strong	تكلم ، يتكلم	<u>itkallim</u> , <u>yitkallim</u>	'to talk'
VI-Medial	تعاون ، يتعاون	<u>it9aawin</u> , <u>yit9aawin</u>	'to cooperate'
V-Final	أعشى ، يتعشى	<u>it9ašša</u> , <u>yit9ašša</u>	'to eat dinner'
VI-Final	اتساوى ، يتساوى	<u>itsaawa</u> , <u>yitsaawa</u>	'to be equal'



E. Form VII

The perfect tense remains unchanged. Strong and final weak roots almost always take an i-i-i vowel pattern in the imperfect.

Strong	اكسر ، ينكسر	<u>inkasar</u> , <u>yinkisir</u>	'to be broken'
Final	انقص ، ينقص	<u>inqaḍa</u> , <u>yinqiḍi</u>	'to <sup>(open (h)me)</sup> be sentenced'

Double and medial weak roots retain the written pattern, with an a or aa in the imperfect.

Double	احب ، يحب	<u>inHabb</u> , <u>yinHabb</u>	'to be loved'
Medial	انهار ، ينهار	<u>inhaar</u> , <u>yinhaar</u>	'to collapse'

F. Form VIII

Exactly the same pattern as in Form VII.

Strong	اشرك ، يشرك	<u>ištarak</u> , <u>yištirik</u>	'to participate'
Double	احتل ، يحتل	<u>iHtall</u> , <u>yiHtall</u>	'to occupy'
Medial	اغتال ، يغتال	<u>iḡtaal</u> , <u>yīḡtaal</u>	'to assassinate'
Final	ابتدا ، يبتدى	<u>ibtada</u> , <u>yibtidi</u>	'to begin'

One exception is

	اشتغل ، يشغل	<u>ištayaḷ</u> , <u>yištayaḷ</u>	'to work'.
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G. Form IX

The perfect remains unchanged. The imperfect elements are added to form the imperfect.

Strong	احمرّ ، يحمرّ	<u>iHmarr</u> , <u>yiHmarr</u>	'to become red'
Final	احلّو ، يحلّو	<u>iHlaww</u> , <u>yiHlaww</u>	'to become beautiful'



Strong i-a-a      استمر ، يستمر      istasmar, yistasmir  
'to exploit'

Strong i-a-i استعمال , يستعمل ista9mal, yista9mil  
'to use'

Double i-a-a اسخف ، يستخف istaxaff, yistaxaff  
'to scorn'

Double i-a-i      استقل ، يستقل      istaqall, yistaqill  
'to become independent'

Final i-a-a      استنى ، يستنى      istanna, yistanna  
'to wait'

Final i-a-i      استفتى ، يستفتي      istafta, yistafti  
'to seek an opinion'

Medial weak roots change from i-a-a in the perfect to i-a-i in the imperfect.

istafaad, yistafiid  
'to profit'

[illegible]

The perfect takes an a-i vowel in the perfect and the imperfect is formed by adding the imperfect elements.



Form I <sub>4</sub>	ترجم ، يترجم	<u>targim, yitargim</u>	'to translate'
Form II <sub>4</sub>	تخلص ، يتخلص	<u>taxalbas, yitaxalbas</u>	'to clown'

## 22. The Conditional

The conditional is expressed by إذا *iza*, ان *in*, or لو *law* 'if' and the perfect tense. Egyptian always uses the perfect verb in conditional sentences, even if the meaning is present or future time.

لو رحت ، ان رحت ، اذا رحت      law ruHt, in ruHt, iza ruHt  
'if I went, had gone; go; were to go'

## 23. Additional Egyptian Features

### A. The Future

The future is expressed by Ha- prefixed to the verb (and not by sa- or sawfa).

حتكلم معه      Hatkallim ma9aah 'I will speak with him'  
حشوف بكره ان شاء الله      Hanšuuf bukra in šaa' 'allaah  
'We'll see tomorrow, I hope'

### B. The Habitual and Continuous Tense

bi- stresses habitual or continuous action in the present and is prefixed to imperfect verbs.

انا بشرب قنطرة بيعة كل يوم      'ana bašrab qizaazit biira kull-i-yoom  
'I drink a bottle of beer every day'  
انا بشرب دا الوقي      ana bašrab dilwaqti  
'I'm drinking now.'



- bi- may be used with nearly any present. It cannot be used with subjunctive clauses that would be introduced by an in Written Arabic.

ارجو انه يخلص الشغل arguu innu yixallaṣ aš-ṣuyl

'I hope he will finish the work.'

لازم (ان) يخلص الشغل laazim (an) yixallaṣ aš-ṣuyl

'He must finish the work.'

### C. Irregular Verbs

(1) qih 'to come'

Perfect:	جيت <u>geet</u>	جينا <u>geena</u>
	جيت <u>geet</u>	جيتو <u>geetu</u>
	جيتي <u>geeti</u>	
	جه <u>qih</u>	جم <u>gum</u>
	جيت <u>gayit</u>	
Imperfect:	آجي <u>aagi</u>	سيجو <u>niigu</u>
	تيجي <u>tiigi</u>	تيجو <u>tiigu</u>
	تيجي <u>tiigi</u>	
	ييجي <u>yiigi</u>	ييجو <u>yiigu</u>
	تيجي <u>tiigi</u>	
Imperative:	تعالى <u>ta9aala</u>	تعالو <u>ta9aalu</u>
	تعالى <u>ta9aali</u>	
Active Participle:	جاي <u>gayy</u>	



Before suffixes, gih becomes جا gaa-

ما جاش magaaš 'he didn't come'

and gum becomes جو guu-

جولى امبارح guuli imbaariH  
'they came to me yesterday'

(2) axad 'to take'

Perfect: خذت xadt خذنا xadna

خذت xadt خذتو xadtu  
خذتي xadti

خذ xad خذو xadu  
خذت xadit

Imperfect: آخذ aaxud نأخذو naxdu

تأخذ taaxud تأخذو taxdu  
تأخذني taxdi

ياخذ yaaxud ياخذو yaxdu  
تأخذ taaxud

Imperative: خذ xud خذو xudu  
خذي xudi

Active Participle: واحد waaxud



(3) اكل akal 'to eat' in the imperfect

Imperfect:	آكل	<u>aakil</u>	نكلو	<u>naklu</u>
	تاكل	<u>taakil</u>	تكلو	<u>taklu</u>
	تكلي	<u>takli</u>		
	ياكل	<u>yaakil</u>	يكلو	<u>yaklu</u>
	تاكل	<u>taakil</u>		

(4) اَدّ add 'to give' in the 3rd person singular perfect is adda (rather than add). The imperfect and imperative are also irregular.

Imperfect:	اَدّي	<u>addi</u>	تَوَدّو	<u>nu'addu</u>
	تَوَدّي	<u>tu'addi</u>	تَوَدّو	<u>tu'addu</u>
	تَوَدّي	<u>tu'addi</u>		
	يَوَدّي	<u>yu'addi</u>	يَوَدّو	<u>yu'addu</u>
	تَوَدّي	<u>tu'addi</u>		
Imperative:	اَدّي	<u>iddi</u>	اَدّو	<u>iddu</u>
	اَدّي	<u>iddi</u>		



## CHAPTER SIX

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS24. PrepositionsA. Special Egyptian Prepositions

(1) عشان 9ašaan or علشان 9alašaan 'because, on account of, for' (these are used interchangeably with no difference in meaning)

شربنا عشان كنا عطشيين širibna 9ašaan kunna 9aṭšaniin  
'We drank because we were thirsty.'

اشتريتها علشانك انت ištaritha 9alašanik inti  
'I bought it for you.'

(2) فيه fiih 'there is'

فيه كل حاجة في مصر fiih kull-i-haaga fii maṣr  
'There is everything in Cairo.'

(3) اصل aṣl 'because' (with pronoun suffix)

نمت اصلي كنت تعبان nimt aṣli kunt-i- ta9baan  
'I slept because I was tired.'

نام اصله كان تعبان naam aṣlu kaan ta9baan  
'He slept because he was tired.'



(4) بدل badal 'instead of' (replaces بدلا من badalan min in Written Arabic)

اديني ثلاثة كيلو بدل اثنين iddini talata kilu badal itneen  
'Give me three kilos instead of two.'

If used with a verb, it takes ما ma:

بدلما يروح badal-ma yiruuH 'instead of going'

(5) عند is unchanged from Written Arabic except that it is pronounced 9and (instead of 9ind).

### B. Written Arabic Terms Not Used in Egyptian

(1) الى ilaa 'to' is replaced by لي li-.

(2) <sup>لكي</sup> ka- and <sup>عشان</sup> likay 'so, as to, in order to' are replaced by <sup>عشان</sup> 9ašaan or <sup>عشان</sup> 9alašaan.

(3) دون duun 'without' is replaced by من غير min yeer.

(4) لدى lada 'at, by, in front of' is replaced by عند 9and.

(5) لعل la9alla and عسى 9asaa 'maybe, perhaps' are replaced by يمكن yimkin.

## 25. Conjunctions

### A. Special Egyptian Conjunctions

(1) <sup>يبي</sup> yibqa (at the beginning of a phrase) or <sup>بي</sup> baqa (at the end of a phrase) 'so, now, well then.' This word often has no real meaning but indicates the beginning or end of a thought.



يُفْعَى ، حَتْمَل اِه ؟ yibqa, Hani9mil 'eeh? 'So, what will we do?'  
 وَعَدِين ، اِه بَقَى ؟ wa-ba9deen, 'eeh baqa? 'And after that, what?'

(2) كَمَان kamaan 'also, another'

اَدْنِي كَمَان كِيلُو iddiini kamaan kiilu 'Give me another kilo.'

اَنَا مَحْتَاغ وَكَمَان هُو مَحْتَاغ لِفُلُوس ana miHtaag wa-kamaan huwwa  
miHtaag li-filuus

'I need and he also needs some money.'

(3) بَرْدُو barḍu 'as well'

اَنَا مَحْتَاغ لِه بَرْدُو ana miHtaag luh barḍu 'I need him as well.'

(4) بَس bass 'but'

هُوَ قَال كَذَا بَس اَنَا مَا صَدَقْتُوهُ huwwa gaal kida bass ana maa  
ṣaddaqtuūṣ

'He said so, but I didn't believe him.'

(5) لَوْلَا lawla 'if not' is pronounced luula in Egyptian.

#### B. Written Arabic Terms Not Used in Egyptian

(1) ثُمَّ thumma 'then' and بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ ba9d dhaalika 'after that, then' are both replaced by بَعْدِين ba9deen.

(2) أ 'a and هَلْ hal, the interrogative signs, are not used in Egyptian, replaced rather by raising the voice in a questioning way, as in English.

(3) بَلْ bal 'but rather'



26. Possession

عند 9and, لـ li, and مع ma9a all indicate possession, but with different implications.

عنده	<u>9andu</u>	'he owns'
له	<u>luh</u>	'he is owed'
معه	<u>ma9aah</u>	'he has (with him, on him)

For example:

عندي عشرين ولد 9andi 9ašriin walad

'I have 20 children.'

عنده لي مية جنيه 9andu liiya miit gineh

'He owes me 100 pounds.'

فيه معك فكة؟ fiih ma9aak fakka?

'Do you have any change on you?'

For other ways of expressing the possessive, see section 8.



## CHAPTER SEVEN

## ADVERBS

## 27. Adverbs of Time

This list, and the following ones in this chapter, contains peculiarly colloquial adverbs.

- |      |              |                         |                        |
|------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)  | دا الوقتى    | <u>dilwaqti</u>         | 'now'                  |
| (2)  | بعدين        | <u>ba9deen</u>          | 'afterwards'           |
| (3)  | امبارح       | <u>imbaariH</u>         | 'yesterday'            |
| (4)  | اول امبارح   | <u>awwal imbaariH</u>   | 'day before yesterday' |
| (5)  | النهار دا    | <u>en-nahaar da</u>     | 'today'                |
| (6)  | بكرة         | <u>bukra</u>            | 'tomorrow'             |
| (7)  | بعد بكرة     | <u>ba9d-i-bukra</u>     | 'day after tomorrow'   |
| (8)  | بدرى         | <u>badri</u>            | 'early'                |
| (9)  | وخرى ، متأخر | <u>waxri, mit'axxar</u> | 'late'                 |
| (10) | لسه          | <u>lissa</u>            | 'still; not yet'       |
- Ex. هو لسة ماجاش huwwa lissa magaas  
'He still hasn't come.'
- |      |              |                        |            |
|------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| (11) | دايما ، تملى | <u>dayman, tamalli</u> | 'always'   |
| (12) | امتى         | <u>imta</u>            | 'when'     |
| (13) | زمان         | <u>zamaan+pronoun</u>  | 'about to' |
- Ex. هو زمانه جاى huwwa zamaanu gayy 'He is about to come.'

## 28. Adverbs of Place

- |     |      |               |                   |
|-----|------|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) | فى   | <u>feen</u>   | 'where'           |
| (2) | منين | <u>mineen</u> | 'from where'      |
| (3) | برا  | <u>barra</u>  | 'outside'         |
| (4) | جوا  | <u>guwwa</u>  | 'inside'          |
| (5) | جنب  | <u>gamb</u>   | 'next to, beside' |







- (13) كذا kaza '(just) so many'  
 Ex. حمل كذا كذا مرة Haṣal kida kaza marra  
 'It's happened like this so many times.'
- (14) زاي zayy 'as, like'  
 Ex. زاي كذا zayy-i-kida 'like this'  
 زاي بعض zayy-i-ba9d  
 'it's all the same; it doesn't matter'
- (15) ازاي izzayy 'how'  
 Ex. ازايك؟ izzayyak? 'How are you?'
- (16) بلاش balaas 'forget it!'  
 Ex. يا ريس بلاش الشربة ya rayyis, balaas aš-šurba  
 'Waiter, forget the drink!'
- (17) معلش ma9leeš 'never mind; it doesn't matter;  
 excuse me'
- (18) يا ترا ya tara 'I wonder'  
 Ex. يا ترا حتيجي؟ ya tara Hatigi?  
 'I wonder, will she come?'
- (19) مش، ما...ش miš, ma...š 'not'  
 For examples, see chapter 8.



## CHAPTER EIGHT

## NEGATIONS

Egyptian has one sign of negation, the two letters miim م šiin ش standing together as the word miš (or muš) or apart, ma ما as a prefix and -š ش as a suffix. This negative can negate not only verbs and participles, but also pronouns, prepositions, and adjectives.

## 30. Negations of Verbs

(1) -- bi- and -- Ha- forms are negated with miš مش

miš baruuH kull-i-yoom مش بروج كل يوم

'I don't go every day.'

miš Hatnaamu al-leela di مش حتنامو الليلة دي

'You won't sleep tonight.'

(2) All other forms are negated by ma...š ما...ش.

Perfect, imperfect, and imperative examples follow:

maruHtiš al-'ahraam ما روجتش الاهرام

'I haven't been to the pyramids.'

ma'a9rafš-ida ما أعرفش دا 'I don't know this.'

matxafš abadan ما تخفش

'Don't be afraid at all!'

Also, -- bi- can be negated by ma...š ما...ش

mabašrabš sagaayir ما شربش سجاير 'I don't smoke.'

Imperatives can also be negated with balaas بلاش

matimšiiš, balaas timši ما تمشيش ، بلاش تمشي

'Don't go!'



ما ma without ش---š negates a perfect verb when it follows عمر 9umr and a pronoun suffix, making for a very emphatic negative:

عمري ما سمعت الحكاية دي 9umri masimi9t al-Hikaaya di

'I've never in my life heard this story.'

عمره ما شاف كذا 9umru mašaaf kida

'He's never seen this.'

(3) When ما...ش ma...š negates a verb with a pronoun suffix, the ش---š comes after the pronoun suffix:

ما شفتكش masuŋtakš 'I didn't see you.'

When the verb ends in two consonants, following the pattern of avoiding more than two consonants together, an -i- is inserted before the ش---š:

ما سالتش masa'altiš 'You<sup>m</sup> didn't ask.'

When the verb or its suffix ends in a vowel, the vowel is lengthened and stressed before the ش---š. Note that كم -kum changes to كو -kuu before the negative ش---š:

ما سالتيش masa'altiiš 'You<sup>f</sup> didn't ask.'

ما سألوش masa'aluúš 'They didn't ask.'

ما سألهاش masa'aluhaáš 'They didn't ask her.'

ما سالتكيش masa'altikiíš 'I didn't ask you<sup>f</sup>.'

ما سالتكوش masa'altukuúš 'I didn't ask you<sup>pl</sup>.'

The ش---š may sometimes follow even prepositions with the direct object:

ما جيتلهكش magibtuhulakš

'I didn't bring it to you<sup>m</sup>.'



## 31. Negations of Participles

مش miš negates all participles used as verbs:

مش عاوز اي حاجة miš 9aawiz ayi Haaga  
 'I don't want anything.'  
 مش مسافرين سيناء miš misafiriin siina  
 'We aren't going to Sinai.'

Nominal sentences are negated by مش miš (see section 34).

## 32. Negations of Pronouns

Negating a pronoun expresses emphasis or definiteness. It is done either with مش miš or ما...ش ma...š:

مش انا، مانيش	<u>miš ana, maniis</u>
مش انتا، ما انتاش	<u>miš inta, mantaas</u>
مش انتي، ما انتيش	<u>miš inti, mantiis</u>
مش هو، ماهواش	<u>miš huwwa, mahuwwaas</u>
مش هي، ماهياش	<u>miš hiyya, mahiyyaas</u>
مش احنا، ما احناش	<u>miš ihna, maHnaas</u>
مش انتو، ما انتوش	<u>miš intu, mantuus</u>
مش هم، ماهماش	<u>miš humma, mahummaas</u>

Note the following:

ماهواش هنا mahuwwaas hina 'He's not here.'

حد Had 'one, someone' can also be negated:

ما حدش بيرد maHaddiš birudd 'No one answers.'



### 33. Negations of Prepositions

The following prepositions can be negated when followed by pronoun suffixes. Here they are given with the 3.m.sg. suffixes:

(1)	فيه ، مافيش	<u>fiih</u> , <u>mafiiš</u>	'there is not'
	Ex. مافيش فايده	<u>mafiiš fayda</u>	'There is no use.'
(2)	عنده ، ماعندوش	<u>9andu</u> , <u>ma9anduus</u>	'he hasn't'
	له ، مالوس	<u>luh</u> , <u>maluus</u>	'he hasn't owed to him'
	معاه ، مامعاش	<u>ma9aah</u> , <u>mama9aaš</u>	'he doesn't have with him'
(3)	تحت ، ماحتوش	<u>taHtu</u> , <u>mataHtuus</u>	'not below him'
	جمله ، ماجمبوش	<u>gambu</u> , <u>magambuus</u>	'not beside him'
	فوقه ، مافوقوش	<u>fooqu</u> , <u>mafooquus</u>	'not above him'
Ex.	ما فوقناش حد	<u>mafoqnaas</u> <u>Had</u>	'No one (lives on the floor) above us'

### 34. Negations of Adjectives

miš negates predicate adjectives in nominal sentences.

زوجي مش بطل	<u>zoogi miš baṭṭaal</u>
'My husband isn't bad.'	
رايك مش مصبوط	<u>rayyik miš maḥbuuṭ</u>
'Your <sup>f</sup> opinion is wrong.'	



## CHAPTER NINE

## VOCABULARY

The following list contains words in Egyptian which have slight or no correspondence to their Written Arabic equivalents. Only a few words noted in Wehr's Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic are included. Numbers are omitted; plurals are in parentheses; verbs are in the 3.m.sg. perfect form.

absolutely	خالص	xaaliṣ
afterwards	بعدين	ba9deen
again	ثاني	taani
against	ضد	ḡidd
ago	من مدة	min mudda
ago (a little while ago)	قبل شوية	qabl-i-šwayya
ago (long ago)	من زمان	min zamaan
alike	زاي بعد	zayy-i-ba9d
all right	طيب	ṭayyib
along, straight	على طول	9ala ṭuul
already	من قبل	min qabl
also	برضو، كمان	barḡu, kamaan
always	دائما، تملئ	dayman, tamalli
another	واحد ثاني، كمان	waaḤid taani, kamaan
any	أي	ayyi
anyhow	على كل حال	9ala kull-i Haal
as well, also	برضو	barḡu
as, like	زاي	zayy
at, by	عند	9and
bad	وحش	wiḤiṣ
bakhsheesh	حشيش	baxšiiṣ
balcony	لكونة	balkuuna
because	عشان، علشان، اصل -	9aṣṣaan, 9alaṣṣaan, aṣl-
to become	بقي	baqa
belonging to	بتاع، بتاعة، بتوع	bitaa9, bitaa9it, bituu9
beside	حطب	gamb
bit	حبة	Hitta
boot	حرمة (حرم)	gezma (gezam)
bottle	قارورة	qizaaza
boy	وادي، ولد	waad, walad



bravo	برافو	braafu
to bring	حاب	gaab
but	بس	bass
butler	سفرجي	sufragi
cab, taxi	تكس ( - بات )	taks(i) (-yaat)
Cairo	مصر	maşr
card	كرتة (كرونة)	karta (kuruuta)
to carry (away)	شال	şaal
certainly	امال	ummaal
to come	حه	gih
come!	تعالى	ta9aala
come on!	يللى	yalla
to confuse	لخبط	laxbaṭ
daily	يوماتي	yomaati
to do a favor	عمل معروف	9amal ma9ruuf
don't do that!	اوعى	iw9a
drinking glass	كياة	kubbaaya
early	بدري	badri
Egypt	مصر	maşr
elevator	اسانسير	asansiir
else	كمان، شاي، غير كدا	kamaan, taani, yeer kida
enough	بس	bass
enough then!	خلاص	xālaaş
excellent!	عال	9aal
face	وش	wiṣṣ
first	اولانى	awwalaani
for	عشان، علشان	9aṣaan, 9alaṣaan
for free	بلاش	bi-balaas
foreigner (mostly for Westerners)	فواجة (ات)	xawaaga (-aat)
forget it!	بلاش	balaas
from where?	مينين	mineen
girl	بت، بنت	bit, bint
to give	أدى	'adda
give!	جيب، هات	giib, haat
glass (material)	قراز	qizaaz
to go	راح	raaH
good	كويس، عال	kwayyis, 9aal
good-bye	سعيدة	sa9iida
gratis	بلاش	bi-balaas
half	نص	nuṣṣ
ham	حمون	jambuun
here	هنا	hina
here is	اهو، اهي، اهم	ahu, ahi, ahum
hotel	لكندا	lukanda
how?	اراي	izzayy?



how many, how much?	قد ايه	<i>qadd-i-'eeh?</i>
husband	جور	<i>gooz</i>
ill	عان	<i>9ayyaan</i>
indeed	امال	<i>ummaal</i>
inner	حواني	<i>guwwaani</i>
inside	جوا	<i>guwwa</i>
instead of	بدل	<i>badal</i>
it's all the same!	زاي بعد	<i>zayy-i-ba9d</i>
lady	ست هانم	<i>sitt-i-haanim</i>
lamp	اسازرة	<i>abazhura</i>
last	اخرانى	<i>axiraani</i>
late	واخرى ، متأخر	<i>waxri, mit'axxar</i>
later, then	بعدين	<i>ba9deen</i>
to leave (s.th.)	ساب	<i>saab</i>
like, as	راي	<i>zayy</i>
like this	كدا	<i>kida</i>
little	قليل	<i>qulayyil</i>
little bit	شوية ، حبة	<i>swayya, Habba</i>
to look	نص	<i>baṣṣ</i>
lower	تحتانى	<i>taḥṭaani</i>
man	راجل (رجالة)	<i>raagil (riggaala)</i>
maybe	يمكن	<i>yimkin</i>
menu	لستة اكل	<i>listit al-akl</i>
Miss	مزمريل	<i>mezmezeel</i>
money	فلوس	<i>filuus</i>
mouth	بق	<i>buqq</i>
Mr. (to a Westerner)	مستر	<i>mistar</i>
Mrs.	ست (- ات ) ، مدام	<i>sitt (-aat), madaam</i>
narghile	جورة	<i>gooza</i>
never mind!	معلش	<i>ma9leeš</i>
newspaper	جرائل ، جرنان (جرائل ، جرائل)	<i>gurnaāl, gurnaān</i> ( <i>garaniil, garaniin</i> )
next to	جانب	<i>gamb</i>
nice	كويس	<i>kwayyis</i>
nightly	ليلانى	<i>lelaati</i>
no	لا	<i>la'(a)</i>
nobody, no one	ماحدش ، ولا حد ، ولا واحد	<i>maḥaddiṣ, wala Ḥadd</i> <i>wala waḤid</i>
noise	دوشة ، زينة	<i>dawṣa, zeeṭa</i>
nose	منابر	<i>manaxiir</i>
not	مش	<i>miš</i>
nothing	ولا حاجة	<i>wala Ḥaaga</i>



not yet	لسة	<i>lissa</i>
now	دا الوقتى	<i>dilwaqti</i>
occasionally	احيانا	<i>'aHyaanan</i>
okay	طيب ، ماشي	<i>ṭayyib, maaši</i>
only	بس	<i>bass</i>
orange	برتقال ، برتقان	<i>burtuqaal, burtuqaan</i>
outer	براني	<i>barraani</i>
outside	بر	<i>barra</i>
pardon me?	عفد ، افندم	<i>na9am? efendim?</i>
peach	خوخة	<i>xuuxa</i>
perhaps, I wonder if	يا تارة	<i>ya tara</i>
piece, bit	حبة	<i>Hitta</i>
please	ورياتك	<i>wa-Hayaatak</i>
to push	زق	<i>zaqq</i>
to put (away)	شال	<i>saal</i>
quietly	بتوش	<i>bi-šweeš</i>
receipt	فتورة	<i>faṭuura</i>
robe (worn by men)	جلاية	<i>gallabiya</i>
room	اوضة	<i>oḡa</i>
shall, will (future)	راح	<i>raaH</i>
sheet; wrap worn by women	ملاية	<i>milaaya</i>
shoe	جرمة (حزم)	<i>gazma (gizam)</i>
shoemaker	حزمجي	<i>gazmagi</i>
short	قصير	<i>quṣayyir</i>
sick	عسان	<i>9ayyaan</i>
slowly	بتوش	<i>bi-šweeš</i>
small	صغير	<i>ṣuṣayyar</i>
to smoke	شرب ، دخن	<i>sarab, daxxan</i>
so? then?	امال	<i>'ummaal?</i>
so, then	بقى ، يبقى	<i>baqa, yibqa</i>
so many	كدا	<i>kaza</i>
sometimes	احيانا	<i>'aHyaanan</i>
so what?	معلش	<i>ma9leeš</i>
still, not yet	لسة	<i>lissa</i>
straight	على طول	<i>9ala ṭuul</i>
table	ترابيزة	<i>tarabeeza</i>
to take	وخذ	<i>waxad</i>
to take off	شال	<i>saal</i>
taxi	تاكسي (-يات)	<i>taks(i) (-yaat)</i>
that (subjunctive clause)	ان	<i>in</i>
that (demonstrative pronoun)	دا ، دي	<i>da (m.), di (f.)</i>
that which	اللى	<i>illi</i>
then, later	بعدين	<i>ba9deen</i>
then, so	امال ، بقى ، يبقى	<i>'ummaal; baqa, yibqa</i>
there	هناك	<i>hinaak</i>



there is	فيه	fiih
these	دول ، دي	dol, di
thing	حاجة	Haaga
this	دا ، دي	da (m.), di (f.)
those	دول ، دي	dol, di
today	النهاردا	en-nahaar da
tomorrow	سكرة	bukra
upper	فوقانى	foqaani
usually	تملى	tamalli
very	خالص ، قوي	xaaliṣ, qawi
to wait	استنى	istanna
waiter (in a restaurant)	رئس ، خرسون	rayyis, garsun
to want	عايز ، عاور	9aayiz, 9aawiz
water	مىة	mayya
we	احنا	iHna
what?	اشة؟	'eeh?
when?	امتى؟	imta?
where?	فين؟	feen?
which (relative pronoun)	اللى	illi
who (relative pronoun)	اللى	illi
who?	مين؟	miin?
why?	لية؟	leeh?
wife	حوزة	goza
woman	ست	sitt
yes	ايوه ، آه	'aywa, aah
yesterday	امبارح	imbaariH
you	انت ، انت ، انتو	'inta (m.), 'inti (f.) 'intu (pl.)